

# ASSIGNMENT 1

Textbook Assignment: "Basic Photojournalism" and "Photographic Quality Assurance."  
Pages 1-1 through 2-5.

---

<hr/> <p>Learning Objective: Identify the purpose of photojournalism.</p> <hr/>		1-6	Of the following elements, which one provides the stopping power for a photograph?
1-1.	Which of the following attributes is the most important requirement of a Navy photojournalist?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Newsworthiness</li><li>2. Human interest</li><li>3. Impact</li><li>4. Photographic quality</li></ol>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The ability to write good stories</li><li>2. The recognition for winning several photo contests</li><li>3. The skillful use of camera equipment</li><li>4. The application of state-of-the-art equipment</li></ol>	1-7	Which of the following techniques helps to create impact in a news photograph?
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Using dramatic lighting</li><li>2. Recording peak action</li><li>3. Separating the subject from the background</li><li>4. Each of the above</li></ol>
1-2.	The assignments of Navy photojournalists involve only those subjects with great human interest value.	1-8	It is important that photographs used for news purposes be free of all imperfections.
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. True</li><li>2. False</li></ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. True</li><li>2. False</li></ol>
1-3.	The assignments of a Navy photojournalist can be categorized into what two groups?	1-9	You are printing a photograph for reproduction in a newspaper or magazine. You should make the print so it has what contrast?
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Spot news and feature pictures</li><li>2. News writing and photography</li><li>3. Photo layout and typesetting</li><li>4. Desktop publishing and prepress cropping</li></ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. High</li><li>2. Low</li><li>3. Normal</li><li>4. It does not matter since the print will be reproduced as a half-tone image.</li></ol>
<hr/> <p>Learning Objective: Identify purposes of spot-news photographs.</p> <hr/>		1-10	When possible, a photographic print that will be reproduced in a newspaper or magazine should be printed on what paper surface?
1-4.	Spot-news photographs involve current events while a feature assignment emphasizes human interest.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Glossy</li><li>2. Matte</li><li>3. Luster</li><li>4. Pearl</li></ol>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. True</li><li>2. False</li></ol>		
1-5.	Which of the following factors is the most important for getting a spot-news photograph published?	1-11.	In a newspaper, the width of a column is approximately what number of inches?
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Using interesting camera angles</li><li>2. Using dramatic lighting techniques</li><li>3. Providing black-and-white glossy prints</li><li>4. Providing an image that is newsworthy</li></ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 1</li><li>2. 2</li><li>3. 3</li><li>4. 4</li></ol>

---

Learning Objective: Recognize the purposes of feature pictures.

---

- 1-12. The first stage of a feature assignment should involve what process?
1. Preparing a shooting script
  2. Cleaning the camera equipment
  3. Arranging transportation
  4. Conducting research
- 1-13. A feature picture serves which of the following purposes?
1. To inform
  2. To entertain
  3. To provoke a response
  4. Each of the above
- 1-14. Which of the following statements pertaining to a feature picture is NOT true?
1. It should provide a clear message
  2. It is critical for photographs to be published as quickly as possible
  3. You can create a mood using various lighting techniques
  4. you can control the composition of the subject
- 1-15. Which of the following practices helps to increase the impact of a feature picture?
1. Use various focal-length lenses
  2. Use a normal lens only
  3. Use a telephoto lens only
  4. Use a wide-angle lens only
- 1-16. Which of the following camera angles is least likely to create the desired impact of your subject?
1. Low
  2. Eye level
  3. High

- 1-17. You are making a print for display in the quarterdeck area of your command. The photograph should be printed in what manner?
1. It should appear to have normal contrast and density when viewed under a viewing booth
  2. It should appear to have normal contrast, but slightly lighter than normal
  3. It should appear to have normal density, but the contrast should be slightly higher than normal
  4. It should appear to have normal contrast and density when viewed from the location in which it is displayed

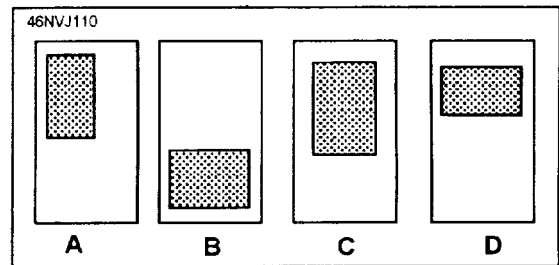


Figure 1A

IN ANSWERING QUESTION 1-18, REFER TO FIGURE 1A.

- 1-18. What print is positioned in the optical center of the mount?
1. A
  2. B
  3. c
  4. D

---

Learning Objective: Identify procedures used to complete feature assignments.

---

- 1-19. A picture sequence is a series of photographs that centers around what number of subjects?
1. One
  2. Two
  3. Three
- 1-20. Which of the following methods of producing a picture sequence is the most dramatic?
1. Fixed camera and subject
  2. Fixed camera, subject moves
  3. Subject fixed, camera moves
  4. Camera and subject move

- 1-21. A group of loosely related photographs that provides the reader with only a few miscellaneous impressions of an event is known as a picture
1. story
  2. essay
  3. sequence
  4. feature
- 1-22. In an illustrated-text picture story, what is the primary tool of communication?
1. Words only
  2. Photographs only
  3. Words or photographs
- 1-23. In a picture-text combination, what is the primary tool of communication?
1. Words only
  2. Photographs only
  3. Words and photographs
- 1-24. What term is used to describe an arrangement of facts that you have collected during the development of your picture story?
1. Sorting
  2. Sequencing
  3. Treatment
  4. Compiling
- 1-25. Of the following Navy picture-story topics, which one would probably be the most interesting to a large audience?
1. Ships
  2. Aircraft
  3. Weapons
  4. Women
- 1-26. Once a shooting script is developed, you should never deviate from it?
1. True
  2. False
- 1-27. What picture is most important in a picture story?
1. Lead
  2. Body
  3. Ending
- 1-28. In a picture story, a lead photograph serves what purpose(s)?
1. To create impact
  2. To identify the subject matter
  3. To instill desire within the viewer to know more about the subject
  4. Each of the above
- 1-29. In a picture story, what is the second most important photograph?
1. Lead
  2. Body
  3. Ending
- 1-30. What is the primary purpose of the ending photograph in a picture story?
1. To cause the viewers to desire follow-up information on the subject
  2. To provide the viewers with a conclusion
  3. To encourage the viewers to change their opinion of the subject
  4. To fill dead space in the lower right-hand corner of the layout
- 1-31. In a picture story, which, if any, of the following statements describe the purpose of cutlines?
1. To reinforce the text
  2. To answer the five "Ws"
  3. To bridge the gap between the text and the photographs
  4. None of the above
- 1-32. Which of the following statements pertaining to a picture essay is true?
1. It may be subjective
  2. It must have continuity
  3. It should be based on facts
  4. It must follow a logical order
- 1-33. Which of the following feature assignments permits the photographer to present his own personal point of view?
1. Picture story
  2. Picture sequence
  3. Feature picture
  4. Picture essay
- 1-34. Which of the following photographic assignments is NOT entirely objective?
1. Picture story
  2. Picture essay
  3. Picture sequence
  4. Feature picture

- 1-35. Which of the following statements pertaining to a picture essay is NOT true?
1. It is organized around a central theme
  2. It is subjective
  3. It has a definite plot
  4. It does not have a well-defined beginning, middle, or ending

---

Learning Objective: Recognize guidelines for submitting fleet hometown news (FHTN) photographs.

---

- 1-36. What is the primary purpose of FHTN releases?
1. To provide Sailors in the fleet with information about their hometowns
  2. To provide the hometowns of military members with brief stories about military people
  3. To provide military members with base closure listings in their hometown area
  4. To provide hometowns across the nation with information on new weapon systems used by the fleet
- 1-37. Which of the following photographs should NOT be submitted with an FHTN story?
1. A formal portrait
  2. An informal portrait
  3. A portrait showing the subject in an embarrassing situation
  4. A portrait showing the subject at work
- 1-38. A photograph intended for FHTN release should normally be presented in what format?
1. Vertical only
  2. Horizontal only
  3. Either vertical or horizontal
- 1-39. You should refer to what instruction for guidance concerning FHTN releases?
1. OPNAVINST 4790.4
  2. OPNAVINST 5250.1
  3. SECNAVINST 5500.4
  4. SECNAVINST 5724.3

---

Learning Objective: Identify writing guidelines for a photojournalist.

---

- 1-40. When writing a news story, what should be your main objective?
1. To impress readers with your literary style
  2. To impress upon the readers the importance of the subject
  3. To provide readers with accurate, understandable information
  4. To ensure the written text supports the photographs
- 1-41. In a news story, the climax is presented in what location?
1. At the beginning
  2. In the body
  3. At the end
- 1-42. In news writing, a sentence must not exceed what number of words?
1. 8
  2. 12
  3. 18
  4. 30
- 1-43. When news writing, you should strive to write paragraphs in what manner?
1. So they contain as much information about the story as possible
  2. So they contain no more than three sentences
  3. So they express one complete thought
  4. So they have a minimum of 60 words
- 1-44. In news writing, what component of a written article contains the most important facts?
1. Lead
  2. Bridge
  3. Body
  4. Ending
- 1-45. What type of lead is used most commonly for news articles?
1. Novelty
  2. Summary
  3. Preface
  4. Injunction
- 1-46. What novelty lead is the most unconventional?
1. Contrast
  2. Shock
  3. Direct address
  4. Freak

- 1-47. In news writing, what is the purpose of a story bridge?
1. To provide most of the important facts
  2. To smooth the transition between the lead and the body
  3. To draw reader attention
  4. To support the photographs used in the story

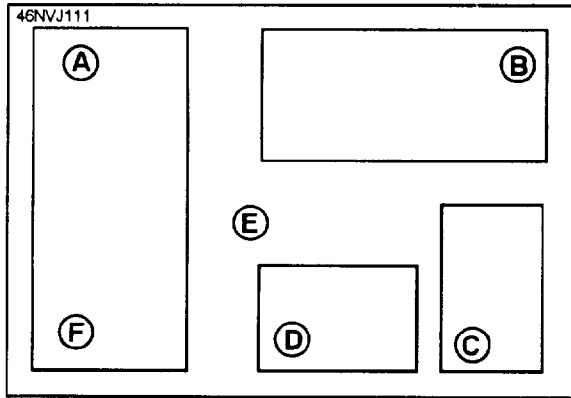


Figure 1B

IN ANSWERING QUESTION 1-48 AND 1-49, REFER TO FIGURE 1B.

- 1-48. The primary optical area is located in what area?
1. A
  2. B
  3. E
  4. F
- 1-49. The eyes of a reader are least attracted to what areas of the layout?
1. A and B
  2. A and C
  3. B and F
  4. C and D
- 1-50. On a layout, the dominant photograph should be the largest. Other photographs in the layout should not exceed what percentage of the dominate photograph?
1. 25%
  2. 50%
  3. 75%
  4. 100%

---

Learning Objective: Identify the purpose of photographic quality assurance (QA).

---

- 1-51. Once established, photographic quality standards must be inflexible.
1. True
  2. False
- 1-52. What is the ultimate goal of quality assurance in photography?
1. To reduce the time required to produce photographic products
  2. To test photographic sensitized materials
  3. To ensure maximum use of personnel and materials
  4. To ensure the final photographic product is of high quality
- 1-53. The quality of a photographic product depends upon what three factors?
1. Human, material, and mechanical
  2. Chemical, human, and mechanical
  3. Chemical, time, and personnel
  4. Equipment, personnel, and time
- 1-54. What category of personnel makes up the human element in a photographic QA program?
1. The photographer
  2. The processing machine operator
  3. The quality assurance technician
  4. Each of the above
- 1-55. Your QA program consists solely of comparing prints to one another visually. What type of QA program are you operating?
1. Subjective
  2. Objective
  3. Reference standard
  4. Sensitometric
- 1-56. What factor(s) of film contribute(s) the most toward high-quality photographs?
1. Storage
  2. Handling
  3. Exposure only
  4. Exposure and processing

- 1-57. To ensure the workers in your imaging facility are following the instructions of the manufacturer when they process film, you should take what action?
1. Monitor the process continually
  2. Supervise personnel constantly
  3. Inspect each photograph produced personally

---

Learning Objective: Recognize the theory behind sensitometry.

---

- 1-58. A good quality assurance program is built on what type of foundation?
1. Subjectivity
  2. Camera exposures
  3. Sensitometry
  4. Visual comparisons

- 1-59. In what way does sensitometry provide information about processing problems?
1. Scientific opinion
  2. Personal judgment
  3. Numbers
  4. Subjective analysis

- 1-60. The photographic characteristics of light-sensitive materials are determined by what science?
1. Sensitometry
  2. Densitometry
  3. Chemical analysis
  4. Logarithmic interpretation

- 1-61. You should use logarithms in which of the following situations?
1. When densitometers are used in producing transparencies
  2. When plotting characteristic curves
  3. When determining density, gamma, and log H
  4. Each of the above

---

Learning Objective: Demonstrate basic understanding of logarithms and their uses.

---

- 1-62. What is the common logarithm of 100,000?
1. 1
  2. 5
  3. 3
  4. 6

- 1-63. What is the common logarithm of 0.00001?
1. 1
  2. -5
  3. -1
  4. 5

- 1-64. What is the common logarithm of 2?
1. 0.10
  2. 0.20
  3. 0.30
  4. 0.40

- 1-65. What is the antilog of 0.78?
1. 87.0
  2. 2.0
  3. 6.0
  4. -2.0

- 1-66. Logarithms are used to plot exposure on characteristic curves for which of the following reasons?
1. To reduce the numbers that indicate exposure to a manageable form
  2. So both density and exposure are on the same scale
  3. Both 1 and 2 above

---

Learning Objective: Identify transmission and light-stopping properties of photographic emulsions.

---

- 1-67. You are measuring the density of a negative with a light source of 100 meter-candles. The negative transmits 1.0 meter-candle. What is the transmission of the negative?
1.  $1/5$
  2.  $1/10$
  3.  $1/25$
  4.  $1/100$

- 1-68. What is the opacity of a negative that transmits  $1/5$  of the light that falls on it?
1. 5
  2. 2
  3. 7
  4. 10

1-69. When 26 mc of light are falling onto a film, but only 7 mc of light are passed by the film, what percentage of the incident light is being transmitted?

1. 19%
2. 27%
3. 37%
4. 41%

1-70. What is the opacity of a negative that transmits 1 percent of the light that falls on it?

1. 100
2. 90
3. 40
4. 30

1-71. Density, the light-stopping ability of a photographic emulsion, is expressed by which of the following statements?

1. Logarithm of transmission
2. Logarithm of opacity
3. Reciprocal of opacity
4. Reciprocal of transmission

1-72. In sensitometry, you should be most concerned with what factor?

1. Incident light
2. Transmission
3. Opacity
4. Density